

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, Editor.

THE ADVENTURER.

It is strange that a man like Senator Bruce, who has had such large and varied experience with men of all classes, should have believed that by giving twenty five dollars of his good money to help Coopers sham newspaper concern out of a hole, that his generosity would be appreciated. Did he not know that his gift would only whet Coopers appetite for more money? Did he not know that unless he continued to give money to the end of time, in fact, unless he took Cooper's whole bogus joint stock jobbing concern upon his shoulders that the viper would turn around and sting the very hand that had befriended him?

Experience is a hard school but some people will learn in no other.

THE PASSING OF COOPER

From the Indianapolis World.

We found no satisfaction personally, in the threatened downfall of Edward E. Cooper, publisher of the Colored American, Washington, D. C.

When men manage to force their way to the front and come to be regarded by white men and trustful colored people as leaders, their exposure is a blow which all the race must share.

The consequences do not rest solely upon the evil doer, for the opposition finds great solace in proving that "all Negroes are alike." Yet from a strictly moral standpoint, the public unmasking of men like Cooper is a blessing.

It points a moral, even if it does not add a tale. The success of unscrupulous and dishonest methods is a temptation for others to employ them and thus many young men of bright opportunities are wrecked at the outset by a futile effort to live upon their wits. Our editorial upon this point a few weeks ago is singularly appropos. Edward E. Cooper is not a stranger in Indianapolis. Many here know him to their sorrow and financial loss. Socially speaking no more genial man ever lived, and in his manner was winning and confidence inspiring, but by reason of what seems to be a constitutional defect, he could never realize what honor and integrity meant. These had no place in his make up. He has done more to ruin the credit business standing and political possibilities of the Negro race than any ten men who ever lived in Indianapolis. He has not been punished in this instance. His usual good luck remains with him, but error continued in a dissipator of the smiles of Fortune and hastens the inevitable end. But after all it is human to err, and if the many misfortunes of Cooper's life shall teach him that the way of the transgressor is hard, and serve as a danger signal for rising young men, he shall not have lived in vain.

TURNING THE TABLES.

From the Chicago Conservator.

President Cleveland, by his appointment of H. C. C. Astwood, as Consul to Calais, and C. H. J. Taylor, as Minister to Bolivia, has shown that he has a policy of his own quite at variance with the party which held the reins of government just preceding him.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine thought the time had not come, when this government could afford to send a colored representative to a foreign white country. With all their alleged regard for the Negro, they would not honor him with an appointment higher than that to Haiti.

But Mr. Cleveland has a different idea of the Negro, and he proves his sincerity by naming a colored man as Minister to Bolivia. The appointee, Hon. C. H. J. Taylor, was formerly the American representative at Liberia and enjoys the high regard of the President.

This same line of policy operated to the benefit of Consul Astwood, who has been sent to Calais. No colored man could have won such an appointment from the Harrison administration and the fact is that Mr. Cleveland dares to take a new stand in this phase of political action proves that he is a man of strong convictions and original ideas.

Colored democrats and independents will rejoice over this act which they take as a justification of their faith in him. They believed he would recognize the allegiance of the Negro vote and he has done so. For this all thoughtful colored men of both parties will applaud him. He has acted the part of an honest, conscientious, unprejudiced magistrate, silenced the criticism of his enemies, and renewed the confidence of the faithful. May the good work go on.

THE COLORED VOTE.

The Bee has always maintained that a division of the colored vote was an absolute necessity when it would tend to better the condition of the masses.

There is no reason why all the Negroes should ally themselves with one particular party, if it is to their advantage and interest to divide.

So far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned no negro need be afraid to support him. So it was with Mr. Harrison. One is as safe as the other.

The time is coming when it will be necessary for the colored voters to support men irrespective of party. There is no use disguising the fact, there are some good men in all political parties.

The Negro had no better friend in the person of Ex-Secretary Wm. C. Coghney, although a democrat he knew no man by his color when he was secretary of the navy.

If there is to be a division of the colored vote such division should be made from principle and from pure motives.

THE TRUE REFORMER.

Our genial friend John J. Bell, has entered the field of journalism. He gave to the public last week a new publication called "The True Reformer", a well edited four page 24 column paper. It will advocate a division of the colored vote a line of policy that the Bee has followed for twelve years. Success to the young journalist.

Elsewhere in this paper will be seen a letter from Mr. Chas. Douglass, in reply to an editorial note refusing to publish his letter against Mr. Astwood. If Mr. Astwood is guilty of what Mr. Douglass charges in his letter which we decline to publish why is it that the courts don't take him in charge? If he has violated the laws of the Navy why is it that the Navy Department has not ordered his arrest? The Bee has no defense to make for Mr. Astwood believing that he is capable of making his own defense.

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STANDARD
to complete from the 1st of September, and October 1st. Please send us your type on page.

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GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

A Magnificent Closing Plea for Irish Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone arose to move the third reading of the bill for the Government of Ireland. He spoke with great power and eloquence. In closing he said:

"It was contended that the bill would separate the islands, would destroy the Constitution, would break up the Empire, would annihilate the control of financial matters by the House of Commons, would make Irishmen supreme in British affairs, would impose virtual slavery upon the minority in Ireland."

"Now, suppose these enormous, monstrous, hideous, falsehoods to be true. Have they not then a terrible reach upon ourselves? Must we not admit, after 700 years of British connection with Ireland, that the result of our treatment is that we have brought her to such a state that she cannot without danger and ruin undertake responsibilities which in every other country are found to be within the capacity of the people and fraught with the richest benefits? (Prolonged Nationalist cheers.)"

"We repel the charges that have been made by the Opposition. We deny that the brand of incapacity has been laid by the Almighty upon any particular branch of our race, when every other branch has displayed capability on the same subject and has attained to a success which is an example to the world."

"We have faith in national liberty-faith in its efficacy as an instrument of national education. We believe that the experience, widespread over the whole vast field, encourages us to our work at every point. Finally, we feel that the passing of this great measure, after more than eighty days' debate, does, and will must constitute the greatest among all steps hitherto provided towards the attainment of certain and early triumph."

"Prolonged cheers from the Irish and Ministerial benches followed Mr. Gladstone's peroration."

THE GREAT STORM.

Probably a Thousand Lives Lost and Untold Millions Destroyed.

The "hurricane of 1893," as the storm which struck our coast on Sunday, August 27, is now called, originated in the West Indies, near the Bahamas. The hurricane centre passed over Savannah, Ga., on Sunday and his sweep over all the Gulf States, doing incredible damage.

The loss of property at Savannah is estimated at \$300,000. The loss on the cotton crop in the territory tributary to Savannah is placed at \$1,000,000 and that on the rice crop at \$200,000. The total losses on the cotton and rice crops of Georgia and the Carolinas are regarded as incalculable.

More than seventy bodies were taken from the Coosaw river near Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C.

The property loss at Charleston, S. C., and suburbs is placed at \$1,500,000, two-thirds of which is covered by cyclone insurance. The work of rebuilding was begun at once.

The steamer City of Savannah went ashore in the breakers during the storm, apparently in the best of health. From Beaufort, S. C. the crew and passengers were taken off by the steamer City of Birmingham. The Savannah is a total loss. The steamer was going to pieces when sighted by the City of Birmingham, and the passengers and crew were clinging to the rigging. Captain Savage and the sailors of the Birmingham showed great daring in rescuing the persons on the shipwrecked vessel.

The loss of life by the great storm cannot as yet be known. It is feared that many more will die from the effects of the storm, so far as received, indicate that over 1,000 lives were lost in the Gulf States.

A GREAT CYCLONE.

Savannah, Ga., Suffered a Most Serious

The wind attained the force of a hurricane at Savannah, Ga., on Monday. Fully \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, and it is estimated that forty persons were killed. Many buildings were demolished, and ships in the harbor sustained great loss. The town of Kernersville, in Forsyth County, N. C., was struck by the cyclone and 100 houses were blown down. Four bodies had at last accounts been taken from the ruins, and at least fifty persons were more or less injured. Kernersville is a town of about 700. The town of Kernersville, in Forsyth County, N. C., was struck by the cyclone and 100 houses were blown down. Four bodies had at last accounts been taken from the ruins, and at least fifty persons were more or less injured. Kernersville is a town of about 700. The town of Kernersville, in Forsyth County, N. C., was struck by the cyclone and 100 houses were blown down. Four bodies had at last accounts been taken from the ruins, and at least fifty persons were more or less injured. Kernersville is a town of about 700.

Rumors of many other disasters in small towns from Georgia to Virginia have been received.

Details of loss of life and destruction of property are also received from Brunswick, Ga., and points further south along the coast.

Walking Around Our Boundary.
Chris. Miller, a Chicago newspaper man, who is walking around the boundary line of the United States, reported in St. Paul Tuesday. He has so far covered 5,900 miles. He went from New Orleans to Spokane. Now he has left for Chicago to follow the shore line to the Atlantic and thence to New Orleans. He trusts to the notoriety of the feat and pickings from lectures enhanced with boxing to keep up his pocket-money. He left New Orleans November 13, 1892, and has two and one-half years from that time to win the wager. He has lost thirty pounds in weight.

Now for the Yacht Race.
All four of the cup defenders have entered for the trial races, which will be sailed off Sandy Hook beginning September 7. The centre-board sloop Vigilant, which proved the fastest of the new yachts, will enter the races practically unchanged. The Colonia has had two feet added to her keel, and her sail plan has been enlarged. The Pilgrim has also had extensive alterations. The Paine yacht Jubilee has been given a larger set of sails. An exciting series of contests is expected.

Cholera in Jersey City.

There were 20,537 persons visited the World's Fair on Sunday last.

Extensive improvements are to be made in the New York Post-Office.

Mr. Blount will probably be the Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia.

All of the Denver banks will probably reopen without loss to the depositors.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher celebrated her eighty-second birthday on Saturday last.

Forty-nine Japanese illegally landed at San Francisco have been sent back to British Columbia.

The Cherokee Strip will be opened for settlers at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 16.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala sailed for Europe from New York delighted with his American trip.

Spencer, Trask & Co., New York bankers, have gone into liquidation and will pay all obligations in full.

Ex-Congressman John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, is likely to be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

New York saloon-keepers wish the State Liquor Dealers' Association to take action abolishing the free lunch.

The coal mines at Buttonwood, Pa., abandoned twenty-five years ago, will be opened, giving 2,000 employees work.

The Democratic State Committee of New York has decided to hold the State Convention at Saratoga October 5.

The New York State Fair will be held at Syracuse September 14 and 15. There will be \$20,000 offered in premiums.

The Iowa Democrats renominated Governor Horace Boies by acclamation. Lieut.-Gov. Boston was likewise renominated.

By the death of the Prince of Saxeburg, the Duke of Edinburgh succeeds to the throne of that German principality.

Mrs. Ann Hyde, the noted centenarian and oldest person in the Hudson River Valley, died at Fishkill, aged 104 years, 3 months and 26 days.

Eleven girls were injured by the explosion of a steam mangle in the Hell Gate laundry, No. 248 East One Hundred and Fourth street, New York.

The Republicans of the Senate say they propose to push the investigation into the right of Mr. McLean to hold his seat as a Senator from the State of Kansas.

Gen. John Palmer will ask the G. A. R. Grand Encampment at Indianapolis in September to provide for the permanent care of Gen. Grant's Mt. McGregor cottage.

Prince Komatsu Yoriko, of Japan, second in line to the Imperial succession, arrived in Chicago Saturday to see the Fair. He is accompanied by a considerable suite.

Deputy Sheriff T. A. Cunningham, of Welch, W. Va., an officer well known in five Southern States, has been shot dead by Eugene Robinson, a fugitive murderer.

Mrs. J. D. Blood, of Amsterdam, N. Y., was ascending Pike's Peak last week apparently in the best of health. At the Half-Way House the altitude became too great for her, and she was taken back to the city, where she died.

Superintendent Preston, in his report on the condition of the Madison Square Bank, New York, shows that the capital is impaired to the extent of \$371,612.03. No irregularity was found in the management of the bank.

Billy Plimmer, the little English bantam champion pugilist, defeated George Dixon, the colored feather-weight champion, in a four-round match for points at Madison Square Garden, New York.

After sleeping through two years Bridget Prendergast woke at last at the General Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis. She was twenty-six years old when she fell into her strange cataleptic slumber. Now she is twenty-eight and is dying.

Boston friends of the Paine cup defender Jubilee have by no means given up the hope that she will be the boat selected to meet the Valkyrie, in spite of her repeated defeats by the Vigilant. The Jubilee is to be put in the best racing trim.

The relations between France and Italy are growing worse. In France there are frequent riots between Italian and French workmen, and in Italy anti-French manifestations continue in spite of the earnest desire of both Governments to restore order.

A special from Kingwood, W. Va., says that Sam Yeager, one of the famous Cooley gang, which operated on the Pennsylvania border, has escaped from jail at that place. He was to have been tried next week for complicity in the murder of old man Xope.

The jury at San Francisco in the case of M. R. Curtis, "Sam'l of Fosen," for the murder of Policeman Grant, returned a verdict of acquittal. The jury on the first ballot stood 9 to 3 for acquittal. The jury in the first two trials disagreed.

The thirty-day time limit in the case of New York and Brooklyn savings banks expired this week, and the banks were ready to meet their customers. The general report is that the depositors are increasing daily and that within a week or two everything will be in good shape again.

Death and disaster rode on the crest of the storm that swept along the Atlantic coast last week. Full particulars show that it was one of the most violent gales known in years.

The rainfall at New York city was unprecedented—3.82 inches in twelve hours. So far as known fifty-one lives were swallowed up in the storm. The boats that perished in the gale were the fishing schooner Empire State and Ella M. Johnson, of New London, Conn., and their crews of eighteen men, and the schooner Mary F. Kelly, of New York, and four men. Part of the crew of the latter vessel were rescued. Two men were also swept off the fishing schooner Chocoma, which succeeded in weathering the storm. Seventeen men found watery graves off Southampton, Long Island, by the foundering of the tugboat Panther, with coal barges in tow. Immense damage was caused all along the coast.

Cholera in Brazil.

A rather surprising report from our Consul at Rio de Janeiro states that there is one case of cholera there and twenty-two in San Paulo, Brazil. This new source of infection will be carefully watched.

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APPALLING RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Boston & Albany Train Goes Through a Bridge—Several Killed and Injured.

The Chicago limited express on the Boston and Albany Railroad went through a bridge one mile east of Chelsea, Mass., on Thursday night, causing the instant death of thirteen people and the injuring of thirty-five more, several of whom will die. The train was composed of two day coaches, one smoking car, one buffet car, one dining car and two sleeping cars. The engine was one of the new Mogul 7-ton pattern, and was running at an increased speed owing to being behind time. The bridge, which had two spans, was being strengthened on account of the heavy rolling stock now being put in. The rails on the last span and, breaking the connections, plunged down the abutment on its side. The buffet and dining car, with the two sleepers, went through the bridge with the creek on its end, with the side resting against the abutments, hurling the passengers with terrible force to the lower end. The work of rescue was promptly begun, and word was sent for assistance to the nearest villages, which promptly arrived. The following is the list of killed so far as known, though there are several missing, and it is feared they are buried beneath the wreck: J. H. Murray, Greenbush, N. Y., baggage master; Emma Delecty, Columbus, O.; H. C. Ives, Chicago, T. Everett Sedgewick, Palmer, express messenger; James McMorris, Springfield, Wagner car conductor; J. C. Stackpole, Hartford, Conn.; B. C. Hitchcock, Bellows Falls, Vt.; J. De Witt Portland, Me., President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; Thomas Kelley, Boston, blanket manufacturer; Miss Susie Cutting, Boston; Mrs. C. Fishman, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Winchell, Oneida, N. Y., an unknown woman, plainly dressed, apparently about twenty-five years of age.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The strike of longshoremen has collapsed after a fight of ten days. The Republican State convention has been called to meet at Syracuse on October 10.

Since the first of August forty-eight suspended national banks have resumed business.

The total net receipts of gold in New York from Europe in the past six weeks have been \$34,578,354.

The great Brooklyn Futurity race at Sheepshead Bay was won by Domino, who captured \$49,715 in stakes.

A Chinese mob near Men Yang looted a Catholic chapel and destroyed the houses of several native converts.

R. D. Wrenn won the tennis championship of the United States at Newport. The winner is a Harvard man.

The English Admiralty has decided to continue building battleships in spite of the disaster to the Victoria.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper, the well-known writer and art critic, died in Paris, after a lingering illness, aged fifty-eight.

Stories of President Carnot's serious illness are pronounced untrue by the Paris correspondent of the London Times.

Mystery surrounds the case of T. L. Shortell, a St. Louis passenger agent, found dying of morphine poisoning in a park.

There were 1,000,000 paid admissions to the Chicago Fair last week. The end of summer is bringing great crowds to the Fair.

Democrats and Republicans in Sewall County, Kansas, will unite in a joint county convention to nominate a ticket against the Populists.

Jack O. Myers, the burglar who made a sensational escape from the Tombs prison, New York city, last July, has been recaptured.

Two Choctaw ringleaders, Silian Lewis and Simon Wade, will be executed at Macallister, I. T., September 8, while others will get a new trial.

Women suffragists in Kansas will open a campaign in favor of equal suffrage in Kansas City September 1 and 2. Many women will take the stump.

During the past six weeks over 40,000,000 bushels of wheat have been exported to Europe. In the corresponding period of last year less than 20,000,000 bushels were exported.

Between March 4, 1893, and August 30, 1893, the total number of pensions of all classes granted under the general law was 28,423, and under the act of June 27, 1890, the total was 24,851.

Governor Flower has recommended the suspension of Supt. Brockway of the Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory pending investigation of the charges of brutality made against him by the New York World and other papers.

Abe Buzzard, ex-highwayman, is the chief figure in a camp meeting now being held in a grove in East Nottingham township, about a mile from Lincoln Station, Pa. "Big Frank" Carr, who is now at Rawlinsville, is expected later.

Since the filing of the settlement of the Ann Arbor Railroad's suit against Chief Locomotive Engineer Arthur the terms of settlement have been discussed. Arthur pays \$2,500 and the costs specified to settle the case.

The London Standard's Paris correspondent says that M. Floquet, on leaving a stormy political meeting in the Rue Angoulême Friday, was stoned by a mob of 4,000 persons. Two revolver shots were fired into his carriage, but he escaped without injury. Many persons were hurt in the scuffle.

The Abe Lincoln command of the Union Veterans' Union has withdrawn from that organization and surrendered its charter. The cause is said to be due to an order issued prior to the last national election by Gen. W. H. Mitchell, Commander of the Department of the Potomac.

Governor Flower has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Edward Geoghan, who was to have been executed at Sing Sing Prison during the week beginning September 1 for the murder of John J. McLaughlin, Thomas B. Atkins, of New York, was appointed by Judge Benedict as receiver of the company, with \$25,000 bonds, upon the application of Louis Choble, one of the stockholders.

THE BEE

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ASTWOOD NOT A DIPLOMAT.

MR. DOUGLASS' STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5th, '93.

Editor BEE:

My letter to the "BEE" regarding Astwood, was not as you have stated, "against his confirmation," but was in answer to the many misrepresentations of Astwood published in your papers. The newspapers have been doing with Astwood's confirmation, and I have not sought their use for any such purpose. I have been charged with bringing forward old charges that have been investigated and disproven. I emphatically deny that any investigation of the charge have been made. I preferred the charge made by the author's administration, and I have never been called upon to substantiate them, for it was of course no investigation. What was done at the time was that Astwood practically admitted his guilt by preferring humiliation to investigation. He denied the position to Trinidad at \$3000 per annum to which he was appointed and continued until the charges were brought and accepted at San Domingo city at \$1000 per annum, rather than submit to investigation. Another error you have made is to say Astwood a diplomat. He has never performed a diplomatic function for this Government, and he has only been Consul to San Domingo, the diplomatic affairs of which country are attended to by the Haytian Minister. His position was solely a commercial one.

Chas. R. Douglass.

MINISTERS' EXCURSION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run a special Coach Excursion Train to Chicago on Tuesday, October 11th, and all ministers, their families and friends are invited to go with us.

Special train will leave Baltimore 9.30 A. M., Washington 10.25 A. M., arriving in Chicago 1.15 next afternoon. This will give you nine full days at the World's Fair. Round trip \$17.00. The whole trip can be made for \$35.00, including railroad fare, board, admission to the Fair, etc.

It is hoped that as many as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity to see the Fair under the most favorable circumstances, at the low fare here given. No tie per, but fast express from Baltimore only.

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A watch should be cleaned every two or three years. In time the oil decomposes, gets mixed with the particles of dust which enter the works of even the best-closing watch, begins to act as a grinding material, and wears out the working parts. It frequently happens that a watch requires cleaning often than once in two years, especially if it is exposed to dust or to much dust and dirt. Any one who has the misfortune to drop his watch into water should take it at once to pieces and cleaned; a delay of even an hour may spoil the watch forever.

AMONG THE HINDU POOR.

Multitudes of Aborigines, Almost Un- clothed, Living in Wretched Buildings.

Measured by any standard of actual possessions, says a writer in the Pauline Mission Message, the aboriginal and unimproved Hindu population is poor indeed. It has often been a wonder to us that the laboring classes among Hindus build so poorly, and one is not less surprised to see the comparatively superior houses the Kols takes the pains to build. A man can rarely stand in a poor Hindu's one to three rupee house, he nearly always can comfortably do so in the Kols' more capacious, better-roofed home. But this house is about all the Kols takes the pains to build. The most common earthenware, cheap, easily broken and quickly replaced, do them. Better utensils are seen among even the poor Hindus. Here and there are flocks, but a few fowls, perhaps a couple of two, a dog, and one or two genuine "scabber" pigs make up a Kol estate. In the west the men dress better than in Bastar. The women go with the upper body only imperfectly covered by a cloth that covers the lower body, one end of which is thrown up over one shoulder from the front.

In the villages of Bastar we find multitudes with no more than a piece of cloth three feet by nine inches, a very scant covering for the human frame. Sur hearts have been touched with pity a time as men, women and children have come out to hear us preach, sing and pray. It is noticeable that the natural modesty of mankind is not wholly lost even among the most barbarous tribes, or under the vilest of heathen systems. We first thought such nudity would prove the depravity of the people, but to our surprise we did not find any more immorality among the aborigines than the Hindus. Children up to eight or ten years are usually utterly naked. Among the Hindus the marriage relation is very lightly esteemed. The Kol, on the other hand, many polygamists, but generally he has but one wife.

Notwithstanding the apparent poverty of the aborigines among whom we have traveled, they seem remarkably happy. Almost every night you hear the village song and the tom-tom. This is to amuse themselves and frighten away the wild beasts that abound about them and are the plague of their stock pens. Whatever else the people have or have not, they get and use tobacco. They grow it and its use by both sexes is everywhere seen. Even little children are taught their use. Drinking under the British "out-still system" is fearfully prevalent along the Godavery and drunkenness is spreading greatly in that vicinity; up to a recent date the people of Bastar have been comparatively free from this vice. But the British excise system is set up, and the molasses tree, the flower of which yields liquor, abounds. Five thousand people meet in Jagdipur every Sunday market day. These weekly bazaars afford a fine opportunity for evangelizing. Much of the grain carrying is done on the heads of women, or on men's shoulders. The aborigine wears plenty of jewelry. Men put on most of it. We frequently see from ten to one hundred different articles of ornament. Naked they may be, but they must have jewelry. We have seen thirty-eight rings in a man's two ears on a feast day. The great respect apparently shown to woman among the aborigines is striking. She seems to be reckoned fairly man's equal. This greatly simplifies missionary work among them. Our preachers can at the same time with equal facility reach both men and women. At Yellandu three-fifths of all who hear our preachers are women. The aborigine either in the west or east builds no temple to his gods. These people revere gods they esteem to dwell in the hills. They worship the five brother kings, of whom Beem Der and Dharma are the favorites. They sacrifice to appease the Hindu small-pox goddess, but do this in the open air. Every high hill is deemed sacred, and it is difficult to get one of these people to ascend one of the higher hills. They have no idols so-called. The last man among them will tell you "God is above." When you ask him why he does not worship him and him only he frankly says because he does just what his father taught him. Everywhere the magic-man is dreaded, and he takes good care to fleece the people well for his own profit. Jagdipur is full of temples and literally somebody has made "priests of the common people" here. Such is the country, the people, their history, their customs, condition and religion told but in part.

Treatment of Watches.

That a watch may keep good time, says Chambers's Journal, it should be carefully treated; it should be wound at the same time daily, and when not worn should be placed in the same position, always hung up, or always laid down, as every watch goes differently in different positions. In watches having a double case, the outer one should never be left open. If it is left open even for one night the glass is covered with a thin film of dust, which will gradually enter the works through the tiniest openings in the case. Watches should be wound in the morning, because a spring fully wound up will more readily overcome the disturbances produced by the movements of the wearer. Springs will not break so easily if watches are carefully wound up and not taken out of a warm pocket and placed directly against a cold wall or on a marble slab; for that reason a protective mat is desirable. The changes of the oil, the variations in temperature, the density and humidity of the air, all greatly affect the going of a watch, and it is only the lever watch of the most perfect finish which almost neutralizes these adverse influences. No watch keeps perfectly correct time. Even the best chronometers, used in observatories and on board ships, must be regulated according to tables which fix the variations to which watches are subject. A watch should be cleaned every two or three years. In time the oil decomposes, gets mixed with the particles of dust which enter the works of even the best-closing watch, begins to act as a grinding material, and wears out the working parts. It frequently happens that a watch requires cleaning often than once in two years, especially if it is exposed to dust or to much dust and dirt. Any one who has the misfortune to drop his watch into water should take it at once to pieces and cleaned; a delay of even an hour may spoil the watch forever.

A Man Who Was Not a Liar.

An active, energetic young Do-troiter, who is now very happily married and doing extremely well, took a chance on getting his wife if he might be well for others to try. When he had settled the matter satisfactorily with the father, he interviewed the father. The old gentleman looked him over critically when he stated the object of his visit.

"I believe," he said, "that you have a record, as the boys say?"

"Yes," he responded frankly. "I haven't neglected my opportunities."

"Do you gamble?"

"Well, I play a little poker and bet on an election or a sporting event now and then."

"Do you drink?"

"Yes, when I want to."

"Do you dance and go to the theaters?"

"Yes, when I've got the money to pay for it."

"Do you save any money?"

"Not much."

The father looked stern.

"And still you want to marry my daughter?"

"Certainly. Why not?"

"Do you think a man who has a record such as you confess to should have a good woman for a wife?"

"He shouldn't have any other kind, I'm dead sure."

The father smiled.

"Well," he said, "whatever else you are, you are not a liar, and I guess I'll risk you."

It was a safe risk.—Detroit Tribune.

The Fee Question in England.

In discussing "What to Give When Visiting," a writer in a London paper brings out some curious history of old time English feeing.

"In town," he says, "the feeing system is certainly on the decline. Formerly fees were given under the name of 'vails' to servants by dinner guests and ball guests and even by luncheon guests. This is now quite a thing of the past. Fashionable society does not give and is not expected to give. The middle classes, however, still retain this old fashioned custom—they give their crowns and half crowns to the parlor maids, and even mention this when engaging them. I often give luncheon parties," remarks an old lady to an applicant for her situation, "and you will find my friends are very generous."

"Such trifling fees, however, could not be looked upon as a tax, but they were a trouble, and they have fallen into abeyance. At the theaters the feeing system is rapidly disappearing, to the great satisfaction of the public, who feel that quite enough is charged for seats without having to pay to be shown into them."

In the Act of Robbing a Bank.

Those who were in the Cambridgeport National bank Thursday afternoon saw a man who a few years ago was considered one of the most notorious bank robbers in the country. The man was Langdon W. Moore, and one of his most successful robberies was the stealing of \$16,000 in bonds and money from that very bank.

In a few words Moore made known his errand to the officers of the bank. He is writing a book, and it is to be illustrated with pictures of some of the most successful of his daring robberies. Having gained the required permission, Moore took the same position that he did on the occasion of the robbery many years ago, the bank now being arranged practically the same as then. A young man took the place of his accomplice, and another took the picture.—Boston Transcript.

Greece May Yet Become Powerful.

Manhood suffrage is an unstable foundation for a government; yet in Greece, where the population is almost exclusively agricultural and, except in Thessaly, peasant proprietary is universal, there is less cause to apprehend those furious gusts of popular feeling which affect people crowded together in great industrial centers. If military and naval expenditure—especially the latter, for which in a country without colonies there ought to be no pressing necessity—can be kept within reasonable limits, there is good cause to hope that the new kingdom will be firmly established, her desolate fields become re-peopled and her internal resources steadily developed.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Our Oldest Bit of Literature.

The book of Job, as it is incorporated in the Bible, is believed to be the most ancient literary work in existence. It is known to have been written prior to the Pentateuch and prior to the promulgation of the law. In profane literature the poems of Homer are the most ancient that have come down to our day, though the names of others still older are in existence. The Pentateuch was written about the year 1451 B. C., and the Homeric poems about 640 years later.—St. Louis Republic.

The Luxury of Bathing.

Persons who suffer with bad circulation should give special attention to the care of the feet. There is such a luxury in bathing that it is a wonder that any one neglects it even for the comfort of it, to say nothing of its importance in the matter of health.—Brooklyn Citizen.

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RAILROADS

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Schedule in effect July 13th 1893.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey Avenue and Capitol.

For Chicago and North-west, Vestibuled Limited Express, leaving 11:55 a. m. 6:15, 8:40, p. m. 12:35 night. Sleeping car open for passengers at 11 p. m.

For Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited, leaving 11:55 a. m. 6:15, 8:40, p. m. 12:35 night.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:40 a. m. For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express daily 11:55 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

For Lundy, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis, 11:15 p. m. daily. Sleeping cars through to Memphis.

For Lundy, 8:30 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore weeks days 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 5:50, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:50, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 9:50, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 10:50, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 11:50, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 1:50, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 2:50, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 3:50, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 5:50, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:50, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 9:50, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 10:50, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 11:50, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 1:50, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 2:50, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 3:50, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 5:50, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:50, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 9:50, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 10:50, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 11:50, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 1:50, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 2:50, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 3:50, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 5:50, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:50, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 9:50, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 10:50, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 11:50, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 1:50, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 2:50, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 3:50, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 5:50, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:50, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 9:50, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 10:50, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 11:50, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 1:50, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 2:50, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 3:50, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 5:50, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:50, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 9:50, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 10:50, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 11:50, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 1:50, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 2:50, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 3:50, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 5:50, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:50, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 9:50, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 10:50, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 11:50, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 1:50, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 2:50, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 3:50, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 5:50, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 7:50, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:50, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 9:50, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 10:50, 11:00, 11:

There is a great scarcity of silver in Italy.

More than 60,000 miners have resumed work in South Wales.

Several war vessels will be concentrated by our Government in Chinese waters.

Ex-President Harrison has returned to his home in Indianapolis. He is in good health.

Zimmermann, the bicycle champion, has heart trouble. He has been warned to take a rest.

Several cases of cholera have occurred at Grimsby, a seaport in Lincolnshire, England.

A young Scotch woman, Miss Leal broke the bank at Monte Carlo, winning \$300,000 in one hour, after a week of remarkable luck.

Six young men were lost by the capsizing of the yacht Alpha in Lake Champlain, near Port Henry.

A trolley car in Cincinnati ran away, jumped the track and crashed into a saloon. Eight persons were killed and nearly forty injured.

Labor day was generally observed. In New York city 20,000 men marched, and 15,000 in Brooklyn. Anarchists attempted no demonstration.

The mills of the Falcon Iron Company at Niles, O., which have been shut down for months, have resumed, giving employment to 1,000 men.

The old Van Rensselaer manor house at Albany, erected in 1705, is to be demolished. The bricks of which it is constructed were brought from Holland.

The Carnegie steel mills in all departments started in full Monday morning. The resumption gives employment to 2,000 men, who have been idle for several weeks.

Pierre Lorillard, the owner of the Ranocas stables, will sell all his racing horses, including Lamplighter, for whom he paid \$30,000 a year ago. Ill health is given as the cause.

France has given Siam three months in which to accept the new conditions presented by the specified French envoy. It is probable that England and China will both support Siam in resisting the new articles.

Among the passengers on La Champagne, which arrived Saturday night, was M. Bartholdi, the famous French sculptor and creator of the Statue of Liberty. He comes over to visit the World's Fair.

A big cloudburst is reported at Guyton, on the Central Railroad, thirty miles from Savannah, Ga. The people were caught on the street and country roads and had to swim for their lives. Bridges were washed away.

France was excited over the second ballots for members of the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday last. There were 184 second ballots to be taken. Immense excitement was caused by the news of the defeat of M. Clemenceau, chief of the Radicals, by M. Jourdan. The result was to strengthen the Government.

Investigation shows that the accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad, in Massachusetts, was caused by the criminal carelessness of the bridge repairers, who removed the rivets from a section of the bridge truss and then went to their dinner, regardless of the fact that the express would pass over the bridge before their return.

The famous murder case of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, formerly of Providence, R. I., has at last been settled. The doctor was found dead in his cell at the county jail in Denver, where he was awaiting a rehearing on the charge of having poisoned Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, a wealthy widow, also of Providence. In a brief note he stated the reason for his suicide: "Died from persecution—worn out—exhausted."

A TROLLEY CAR'S WILD DASH.

Eight Persons Killed and Forty Injured in Cincinnati.

Avondale electric car No. 644 of the Cincinnati trolley system became unmanageable while entering the city, dashed down a hill at frightful speed, left the track, broke a telegraph pole, and shot into a saloon, wrecking both itself and the structure it struck. As a result of the collision eight persons were killed or injured beyond recovery, and nearly forty more injured, many of them dangerously.

There were over fifty people in the car and not one of them escaped injury. The motorman and conductor jumped just before the car struck the pole, and thus escaped a horrible death. The car was smashed into splinters, as was the front of the saloon and the bar, and from the debris at once arose cries and moans that told those within hearing that a terrible accident had occurred. Six patrol wagons were upon the scene within a few minutes, and the dead and dying were quickly transferred to the City Hospital, where the entire medical corps was soon busily engaged in rendering such assistance as was in its power. The accident was caused by the failure of the brake.

THE GREAT HURRICANE.

Latest Details of the Loss of Life and Property.

The calamity that devastated Charleston and Savannah has continually grown in magnitude. Reports from the Sea Islands, near Charleston, say that bodies are still being found, but, it being seven days since the storm, they are not to be identified. They are quickly placed in the trenches and covered with earth and an entry made by the Coroner. This tally, for it can scarcely be called a record, now foots up close to 800 as the number of lives lost in South Carolina. The loss of property cannot be well estimated. The loss of the rice crop is close upon \$1,000,000. The loss upon sea island cotton is estimated at \$500,000. The losses sustained by the railroads and the telegraph and telephone companies and the great phosphate industry were enormous. Leave all of these out of consideration, however, and take those individual properties, such as dwellings, stores and small large craft, the total would foot up a sum which can only be conjectured, but which will amount to many millions. Acts of small wrecks continue to be told.

Cholera in Europe.

Cholera continues to spread in various parts of Europe, but it is so late in season that it can hardly become as worse. Deaths in Gallicia have averaged ten daily. The average of this from various parts of Italy is at twenty per day. The disease made some progress at Amster.

The outbreak at Grimsby, England is now under control.

HOME RULE WINS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL PASSES THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Lords Are Preparing to Reject It by a Big Vote—Not Political Times Ahead for Britain—The Autumn Session of Parliament.

The majority of 34 by which Mr. Gladstone's great measure for the government of Ireland was adopted by the House of Commons is small, but it represented a solid, compact alliance composed of most incongruous materials. The very fact that Mr. Gladstone was able to hold such a majority for the bill in the face of the enormous difficulties that confronted him shows that a strong and determined public sentiment is behind him.

The bill will be defeated, as a matter of course, in the House of Lords. More than 400 Lords have already promised to support the Marquis of Salisbury in throwing out the bill. The Earl of Kimberley, leader of the Government's lords, hopes in the House of Lords, can muster at most forty-two votes.

For every Peer supporting the bill, therefore, there will be ten opposing it. There will be little debate on the bill among the Lords. For three nights they will devote most of their time to dividing against it. Then the bill will be discussed in a perfunctory way.

Not all Unionists look with favor on the Salisbury plan of rallying an overwhelming majority of Lords to vote against the bill. Such a course, they feel, must direct general attention to the broadening chasm between the Lords and the Commons, and tend to precipitate the fight of British democracy against the upper house.

For many years the British people have watched with increasing jealousy the interference of the Peers with the work of the popular representatives in the lower house. The assembling of the aristocrats to defeat a measure approved by the Commons after the most exhaustive debate in Parliamentary history will not only aggravate this jealousy, but will also excite more interest in the passage of the bill than has been felt before in the United Kingdom. It will arouse again the enthusiasm of Mr. Gladstone's followers. A period of intense political excitement is certain in England.

The present prospect is that the House of Commons will not adjourn before September 21. The leaders of the Unionists are busily plotting trouble for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James decided in a conference to defer as long as possible the adjournment, and thus defeat the Government's plans for an autumn session. Mr. Chamberlain has canceled his order for passage to New York. His family will sail on September 16, while he will remain in London to obstruct the progress of Government business. He and Mr. Balfour think that by means of a system of relays they can keep the House sitting until all opportunity of holding an autumn session will be gone.

The Ministers, however, declare that even if the House be obliged to sit until October 31 it will be called to resume business on November 2.

EUROPE AGAINST FRANCE.

Great Nations Uphold Germany's Military Display at Metz.

To understand exactly the present European situation it would be necessary to read the thoughts of three persons who are the masters of the diplomatic game. These three persons are the Czar, the Kaiser and King Humbert of Italy.

What is visible is, in the first place, the speech, marked with displeasure and temper, delivered by the Kaiser on the occasion of the inauguration of the Port of Libau, in which Alexander II. declared that the Baltic ought to be, in spite of all opposition, a Russian lake. The second sign of the times is the holding of the German army maneuvers on the French frontier and the entrance of William II. into Metz on the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Italy. Thirdly, there is the significant fact that the Italian military maneuvers are also to be held on the Italian side of the French frontier, and that the hatred of Italians against the French is constantly on the increase.

Beside all these outward and visible signs England is again protesting, and more loudly than ever, against the policy of France in Siam, and seems now inclined to refuse what she was only a short time ago ready to accept.

It looks as if Germany, Italy and England were in a combination to overawe the French republic, together with its Russian ally.

NIGHT SESSIONS NEXT.

Big Developments Likely in the Senate This Week.

A Washington dispatch says there will be important developments in the Senate before the week is out. The silver Senators will have to vote on the repeal bill and their plans of delay will become more apparent to the country than ever. Before the week is ended it is likely that the anti-silver Senators will compel night sessions. In the meantime the opposition to the repeal will continue to divide. The fact that the silver Senators are forced to defend the Sherman act, whose weakness they have admitted on the floor of both houses, greatly embarrasses them. Their programme is merely one of obstruction, to compel concessions. The weakness of such a policy in the face of public sentiment is daily becoming more apparent. Business men in the silver States are sending petitions to their Senators favoring unconditional repeal.

There is a great deal of discussion about the financial legislation that is to follow the repeal of the Sherman act. The State bank plank of the Democratic platform will be acted upon in some way. President Cleveland is represented as favoring the proposition to repeal the State bank tax, if a measure can be framed that will surmount the difficulties in the way of a rehabilitation of State bank currency.

Cholera Stamped Out.

The authorities of the United States, of New York city, and of the State of New Jersey all combined to master the threatened outbreak of cholera upon our shores. An official bulletin of the Jersey City Health Department announces that no new cases have appeared, and that the disease has been stamped out.

Mr. Gladstone has decided to take a well-earned vacation.

INTERVIEWING TRAMPS.

Curious Information Regarding a Curious Class of Individuals.

The Rev. J. J. McCook, of New York, preaches good citizenship by practicing it. He is always pegging away at something for the public good. Now, with the help of the mayors and police officers of fourteen American cities, he has been taking "tramp census," and he communicates the results—or some of them—to the Forum.

The number of American tramps covered by this census is 1,349. Thirty-two questions were asked in every case, and Mr. McCook grieves that he cannot omit a thirty-third, though he tells us in the same breath of one involuntarily catchmen who found the thirty-two too many. "That's a devil of a lot of questions," exclaimed this indignant victim, "to ask a fellow for a night's lodging!"

In the most ambitious tramp census of which Mr. McCook has heard—London, 1889—the number of weary wanderers questioned was only 286.

Of these 1,349 American tramps, less than one-half describe themselves as unskilled laborers, and only sixteen say they have no regular calling. Of the representatives on the retired list—of skilled labor, 49 per cent. say they used to be sailors, firemen, brakemen, shoemakers, curriers, teamsters, hostlers, blacksmiths or horsehoes.

Mr. McCook's drag net caught three electricians, two brokers, two reporters, a music teacher, a designer, an artist, "a German, a Jew, a Bohemian, a madman, a captain, a 'gentleman,' but no clergyman and no professor. "The sedentary clerk," he tells us, "was just as numerous as the nomadic peddler."

Nearly all of the 1,349 tramps are in the prime of life, averaging much younger than the average of fellow pilgrims in England and Germany.

"Following my results," says Mr. McCook, "we may expect to find one tramp in twenty under twenty years, three out of five under thirty-five, seventy-five out of every 100 under forty, and nearly half over forty. Only one in 111 will be over seventy."

Of the whole number questioned 83.5 per cent. promptly said their health was "good"; 8 per cent. "pretty good," or "not very good"; 8.5 per cent. "bad."

This at a time when the grip was raging among well-to-do and the work of man so happily joined that the eye cannot tell where the one ends and the other begins. Bowlders have been set in place, rhododendrons transplanted, and the whole is declared to be a poem in plants, trees and flowers, the longest poem in the world.

A trained forester is setting out large plantations of forest trees. The arboretum is declared to surpass the famous Arnold arboretum at Cambridge, and when completed will contain every tree, shrub and woody plant found in the world which is hardy to the climate. Ten miles of railroads have been constructed to transport materials about the estate. Vast extents of land, which a year or so ago were entirely unproductive, have been so changed by plowing, heavy manuring and green sowing that to-day Prof. Harbeson says they are growing as fine crops as can be grown in the most fertile valleys of the Northern States. Late Mr. Vanderbilt has added 20,000 acres for a hunting park. There will be deer parks and lakes, and the house, which will cost about \$5,000,000, it is said, will be the largest dwelling-house in the world and one of the world's most famous structures. Already by the introduction of mosses and vines at the bridges portions of the place have taken on the appearance of age and the appearance of newness has been overcome.

The First Consul.

Just before the review began we saw several officers in gorgeous uniforms ascend the stairs, one of whom, whose helmet seemed entirely of gold, was Eugene de Beauharnais. A few minutes afterwards there was a rush of officers down the stairs, and among them I saw a short, pale man, with his hat in his hand, who resembled Lord Erskine in profile. But, though my friend whispered, "C'est lui," I did not comprehend that I beheld Bonaparte till I saw him stand alone at the gate.

In another moment he was on his horse, while I, trembling with emotion, gazed on him intently, endeavoring to commit each expressive, sharply-etched feature to memory, contrasting also with admiration his small, simple hat, adorned with nothing but a little tri-colored cockade, and his blue coat, guileless of gold embroidery, with the splendid adornments of the officers who followed him.

At length the review ended—too soon for me. The First Consul sprang from his horse. We threw open our door again, and as he slowly reascended the stairs, we saw him very near us, and in full face, while his bright, restless, expressive and, as we fancied, dark blue eyes beaming from under long black eyelashes, glanced over us with a scrutinizing but complacent look.—Mrs. Ople, in Tait's Magazine, 1861.

Many Excess in One.

A comical story is told of a young man who was shown a photograph of a young lady which seemed to impress him very much. The impression of the countenance in the portrait denoted a strong will, yet a gentle disposition. It was the face of a young lady whom one would like to know.

"Who is the original of this portrait?" the young man inquired.

"The graduation class of Smith College, Northampton," was the reply.

It was a composite photograph, and the admiring young man awoke regretfully to the fact that there was in reality no such lady as the one whose face had so strongly impressed him; rather, that there were forty-nine of her!

A young lady who, on seeing a composite photograph of a small circle of friends of which she was a member, exclaimed: "It is so charming to enjoy the portrait of somebody who is all one's intimate friends at once!"

Mind Acting on Matter.

He—I am afraid it will be a great shock to her to find that her fiancé is flirting with that handsome blonde.

She—Yes; I shouldn't wonder if it made her hair turn light in one night.—World's Fair Puck.

Needless Advice.

Mrs. Essey—If you drink brandy without putting water in it you will ruin the cost of your stomach.

Hen Essey (absently)—Never mind; it's an old coat.—Puck.

VANDERBILT'S MOUNTAIN HOME.

How a Wilderness has Been Transformed into a Flower Garden.

George W. Vanderbilt, one of the younger members of that famous family, has developed an untamed North Carolina forest into a beautiful home. He is not yet thirty years of age, but, to judge from the Lewisburg, Pa., Chronicle's description of the transformation he has effected in the North Carolina mountains, he seems to be spending his money with an intelligence somewhat rare among men who have so much to spend, and his enterprise is suggestive of the period which, in view of the rapid increase of the population of the country, cannot be very far distant when land in the United States must be very much more valuable than it is to-day.

Mr. Vanderbilt's tastes are said to run in the direction of art and letters. His North Carolina enterprise indicates that he represents a development in man beyond the money acquiring stage. His first step was to purchase, besides several mountains, 18,000 acres of land along the French Broad and the Swannanoa Rivers. The next step in which he has been successful is the purchase of the natural temptation to carry out plans of his own and to employ the services of the greatest landscape artist in the country, Frederick Law Olmsted, who had so much to do with laying out the World's Fair grounds. So far, sixty-five acres of mountain road have been constructed on Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate. Seven hundred men are employed, their wages running from \$1 per day to the salary of \$12,000 paid to the overseer.

Three years ago the work of transforming old fields, pastures and woodlands into a harmonious landscape began, and Prof. Harbeson, who has spent many days in studying the development of the place, is enthusiastic over the progress made. He says that, in the opinion of the greatest landscape artist in the country, the work of man so happily joined that the eye cannot tell where the one ends and the other begins. Bowlders have been set in place, rhododendrons transplanted, and the whole is declared to be a poem in plants, trees and flowers, the longest poem in the world.

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Special excursion tickets to Atlantic City and return via B. & O. and Reading Railroads will be sold each Friday during the season at the rate of \$5.00 for the round trip from Washington to Atlantic City and return.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train until Tuesday following date of sale.

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